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THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN.

VOLUME 1. TUCSON, ARIZONA, SEPTEMBER 29, 1859. NUMBER 31.

THE ARIZONIAN,

A WEEKLY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF ARIZONA.

J. HOWARD WELLS, Editor.

—TERMS:—

Three Dollars per annum, in advance.

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All communications and business letters must be addressed to THE ARIZONIAN, Tucson, Arizona.

A Letter from the "Ubiquitous."

TUCSON, Sept. 20th 1859.

EDITOR ARIZONIAN, *Sir*:—It is now, some weeks, since I have returned to your city, from a short and pleasant visit to the Mesilla valley, in this territory, and the ancient city of Santa Fe, (said to be the second city, built on the American continent,) in New Mexico. Immediately on my return, I had contemplated writing an account of the trip, for your spirited and ably conducted little sheet, but sickness and a press of business, precluded the possibility of my doing so at an earlier date. Thinking, probably, it would be better late than never—I while away an hour or two upon this, the Lord's day, in "dishing up," for your readers, the "things which I saw."—with some little digression—luring my journey thither, and stay at the aforesaid places.

To begin, then:—In company with the HON. PHIL HERBERT, late of California, and two other passengers, who were going "East," I left Tucson in the Overland Mail Stage, and made the distance—300 miles to Mesilla—in 50 hours. Although you travel night and day, you make up for loss of sleep and other inconveniences incident to the road, by the kindness and attention of the conductors and drivers, who accompany you, from station to station upon the route. They do all in their power to make the journey comfortable for the Overland Passenger, and then you go "wharing" along at such a rate, (particularly if you are a "way passenger") and arrive at your place of destination before you have time to reflect, that you are *not* traveling in a first class rail road car, in a cozy and comfortable manner.

The City of Mesilla, is quite a large and thriving place, containing about 4000 inhabitants—3,900 of whom are Mexicans, the balance are what are termed American or "white" population. The city is surrounded by quite a beautiful valley, with a fine stream of good water—used for irrigation, bathing, ect.—running immediately in the rear of the town. The valley contains many thriving farms, upon which fair crops of wheat and corn, are gathered yearly—and in many cases two crops a year are raised from the same land and all this without a particle of manure; the land however, at certain seasons, in many places, overflows from the Rio Grande, hence the continued richness and fertility of the soil. Vegetables are also grown in the valley, but I understand the POTATO, from *some* cause, has not been raised with any degree of success. The Mexican farmer knows but little about "planting," compared with our western farmer—consequently the Mexican seldom gets, what what would be termed, by the American farmer a "full" crop. All crops growing in this valley and other parts of the "Purchase," as well as in the Territory of New Mexico, is done by IRRIGATION, which the Mexican farmer understands well, and it is surprising, to see the great extent and perfection the watering of the soil, in this manner, is done, particularly in the territory of New Mexico.

Mesilla is the residence of the Probate or County Judge, and also of the Sheriff of Dona Ana County—which comprises the whole territory of Arizona—both sides of the Rio Grande, to the Sonora line and Fort Yuma, a distance of 600 miles—tolerably large county, that. A Justice of the Peace, or Alcalde, also resides here; and this year she sends a Senator and a member of the lower House, to the Legislature, which convenes the coming winter at Santa Fe. The Sheriff, Mr. Bean, and the Clerk of the Court, Mr. Lucas, are both Americans, who have been a long time in the country, and have Mexican families. The other officers of the county are Mexicans, who do not speak or understand one word of the English language. The juries are also Mexican, and the proceeding of the Courts—pleadings and all, are in the Spanish language. Even the Poll Books for the Elections are made out in the Spanish. All the other portions of the territory of Arizona, are the reverse of this—the Americans have *something* to say, about who shall be their officers. Mesilla boasts of a jail, built in the middle of a street near, the plaza—of upright logs, fastened together with heavy iron chains; but notwithstanding this apparent security, and the prisoners are always heavily ironed, they manage to have a "general jail delivery," whenever they get tired of their quarters, and have a little *outside* aid. One of these "deliveries" took place during my sojourn in the place, it was not "ELAM" day, neither were there any discharges issued by the Courts, and yet with one solitary exception—a Mexican that would not "mizzle,"—daylight found the jail tenantless. Every one appeared to be delighted with the escape, and that the city had got rid of feeding a lot of cut-throat scoundrels. One mean fellow left without paying his lawyer a fee. Shabby fellow that—deserves a *halter* next time instead of a *horse*. Speaking of lawyers, Mesilla is blest, or as some people might think, cursed with a disciple of Blackstone; and a right good fellow he is too, his name is SAM. COZZENS—good name that for a lawyer—who has the entire "run of the kitchen" and is doing as he deserves to do, well. "Sam" is a great stickler for that writ of right, the *habeas corpus*—always has one on hand—carries it in his hat—and will bring out of limbo any poor devil who may have the misfortune to get into the hands of that bane of frontier society, those hard hearted and uncompromising officers of the law. Many a desponding *hombre* has been sent on his way rejoicing, by "Sam," by the application of the habeas act to the case—Sam is not a selfish man, by any manner of means, I had full evidence of that fact, during my sojourn in his exclusive "diggings," brother "limb," said Sam, placing his hand upon his heart—it was his right hand—wade through Coke and Littleton with me—my horacy is not extensive, but large enough for all *legal* purposes—let us, said Sam, divide all the fees we can COZEN out of all the clients, in our range—he said *our*—that may be unfortunate enough to fall into the meshes of the law—which the learned Dr Oliphod, was made to say "will do for a man." I had to decline this generous offer of my friend Sam,—my destination lay in another quarter—and he is still the *solus* advocate of the Mesilla valley. Our parting was affectionate—very—all I could stammer out, was "God bless you, Sam," and crossed the Rio Grande in a dug-out.

Politics ran high at Mesilla. A portion of the people being determined to take part in the election for Delegate to Congress from New Mexico. Some advocating the claims of Otero, others for Gallegos, all however, I was pleased to find, were in favor of the election of LOUIS MOWRY, and determined to give that gentleman their undivided support.

There was a bit of a row, too here: it commenced at a *baile*, in which the Americans and Mexicans mixed indiscriminately. The origin of the "muss" was this: a Mexican insulted an American, while on the floor dancing, and as a matter of course the Mexican was *floored*. The American in his turn "went down," the "long odds," being against him. He, according to the custom of the country, out pistol and fired, and hit a Mexican in the heel. The Mexicans being ten to one of the Americans, they were forced to give way, and run for it. Some eighteen or twenty shots were fired at the Americans while they were retreating across the plaza, into Bean's Hotel. Little or no damage was done on either side. After the battle, the loss summed up as follows: 1 Mexican and 2 Americans wounded, 2 Americans missing, and the balance corraled in Bean's, with from 50 to 100 greasers on the outside, armed in all sorts of ways. In the morning, Major Gordon, Commander at Fort Fillmore, dispatched to our aid Lieut. Lord, with 25 Dragoons, who were armed and equipped as the law directs. It is needless to add, that the presence of these soldiers had the desired effect, and "order reigned in Warsaw." That night a rumour was again rife, that the Mexicans intended to renew the attack. Every American in the place, with the aid and assistance of the Overland Mail Company, armed and fortified himself, and resolved to do or die. It was all a false alarm. It was the Mexicans who feared an attack from some Americans, who had been drinking, which caused the Mexican women and children to be sent out of the way. And no one appearing on the plaza, as had previously been the custom of the natives on beautiful moonlight Sunday nights—and this being one—hence the cause for the alarm of the Americans.

After crossing the Rio Grande, I stopped at a place called Las Crusas, here you take the Stage for Santa Fe—changing horses about six miles further on at Dona Ana. The Hotel at Las Crusas, is kept by Mr. John Ward, an old Californian, who is married to a Mexican lady. At this place, I had the good fortune to meet COL. S. J. JONES, now the Collector for Arizona. This is the same famous Lecomptonite Sheriff Jones of Kansas. Well, I must say, from what I had read in the "*Republican*" newspapers, about the Colonel, I expected to see a monstrosity of some kind or other, bearing the human form. On the other hand, I found him to be a well formed, good looking, young man, (certainly not over 30) a perfect gentleman in his deportment, an intelligent, in an eminent degree. I thereupon made up my mind hereafter not to credit anything in the opposition press, about "border ruffians" or any other political event, until I could see, and judge for myself. There is one thing however, which is very certain—the press will talk, and there is no use to try to stop it—I for one, have long since, given up that foolish notion—it is a prerogative they claim in this enlightened age, and one which appears, generally to be conceeded to them. The "Press"—that wonderful lever—to ruin build up—without foundation—and destroy without good cause: and yet with all this, what would America be without what is termed the "freedom of the press,"—which is nothing more than its licentiousness.

Speaking of the press, gentle reader, I was once an Editor! and although I am not allowed at it's writing, to say "we," still the Editor of the *Missouri Republican*, might treat one of the "has been," with a little more dignity, than he has heretofore been in the habit of doing when writing about the undersigned, in his widely circulated sheet. Probably, the Editor has never had the good fortune, to have read the "Ubiquitous," or the "*Ubiquitous*," if he has not it is his misfortune, and not mine—as he has missed a literary treat. It is shabby to call a once cotemporary, "notorious." But alas! "Other days other scenes," is gone—I am no longer permitted to squat in the *tripod*—a short lived but a *merry* editorial career, as all things must—*come to an end*. I now resign all the honors—which would have been showered upon me, had I further continued my arduous *literary* productions, to the sapient Editor of the St. Louis Republican.

> "Be kind to my *remains*, and oh! defend
> Against your judgment, your *unkind* friend,
> Let not the insulting foe my fame pursue,
> But guard those trifles that I sound to you."

The Editor is in error, I was not *expatriated* by the so called Vigilance Committee of San Francisco. To borrow an expression from Ex-Gov. Foot, I "ignominiously fled," as any one would have done under similar circumstances. I look back with exceeding pleasure and some pride to that retreat—which was accounted by many, quite a masterly effort. Although at present located in the far off territory of Arizona, (not so far but I *occasionally* hear from the press) I'm not still retreating. So soon as the bloodhounds had satiated themselves with the gore of their victims, I again appeared on the field of action—had an Act of Assembly passed, changing the case, from the malign influences of the gay, but bloody metropolis, to one of the rural districts and was honorably acquitted. For the truth of this statement I refer the Editor of the St. Louis Republican, to Ex-Senator Foot, or "old consistency Foot." as he was named in California, who was one of the lawyers that prosecuted the case. The old gentleman is somewhere on the other side of the continent, trying, as I understand, to pick out a *soft* place to get to Congress, whenever he can make up his mind, which *side* he will run on. Although the old "Union saver" is somewhat disguised in his new *wig*, he can easily be distinguished, when in his company, by the many stories he relates, of the weary pilgrimages he made, side by side, with Clay, Webster, and Calhoun, in "defense of the Constitution."

E. McG.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Among the Austrian prisoners at Paris at this moment is one belonging to a regiment which claims a singular privilege—that of encamping for three days, whenever they pass through Vienna, in the Court of the Emperor, and of receiving the most regal entertainment. The Colonel, upon his arrival, is allowed by law to pass to the Emperor's chamber without question, no one being permitted to stop him. He knocks thrice, and demands orders of His Majesty, when the Emperor invites him and his to remain three days, regaling at his expense in in the palace, assigns the Colonel a room next his own, the standards of the regiment are piled at his door, and a guard and lords in waiting attend him the same as the sovereign. The origin of the custom is this: In 1683, Leopold the First was suddenly waited upon by sixteen Barons, with a charter, which they were upon the point of forcing him to sign, having, as they thought, secured the absence of all the troops from Vienna, when, suddenly, a Count, who received information from a secret source—it was never discovered whence—knocked at the door thrice, and, to the great joy of the Emperor, demanded His Majesty's orders for his regiment, which were that the sixteen Barons should be at once beheaded.

A Paris correspondent says of Napoleon, that he is by race an Italian, by birth a Dutchman, by school education a German, by military education a Swiss, by political studies an Englishman, and by his crown he is a Frenchman.

An Ohio editor recently took a contemporary to task for copying choice scraps from his editorial columns, and not receiving credit for them. The contemporary replied by saying he didn't do a credit business.

THE ARIZONIAN.

☞ To Advertisers.—Persons desiring to advertise in this paper, are requested to send in their favors without delay, addressed to The Arizonian, Tucson Arizona.

☞ Subscriptions must in all cases be accompanied with the cash. No subscriber's name will be entered upon our books until advance payment has been made.

Mr. J. B. DOW is our authorized Agent at Arizona City to receive and receipt for subscriptions to the Arizonian.

Thursday, September 29th 1859.

NOTICE

To San Francisco Merchants.

We call the attention of the San Francisco Merchants and Bankers, to the value of the Arizonian as an advertising medium. The Arizonian has a large and constantly increasing circulation in Arizona and Sonora. The navigation of the Colorado by steamers and the proposed opening of the Port of Guaymas, give to San Francisco the supply of the Arizona and Sonora market; and through no other medium, can the merchants of San Francisco make themselves so well known. Advertisements inserted in English and Spanish—if desired. Our address is the Arizonian, Tucson—*via* Los Angeles, Overland. ☞ San Francisco papers, please copy

NEW TERRITORIES.

We had occasion to reply to an article in the St. Louis *Republican*, a few weeks since, denying the necessities existing for a territorial organization for Arizona. We showed, we believe conclusively, that all opposition from this quarter emanated, from a few disappointed politicians—who, finding the large majority of our citizens in opposition to them, desired merely a delay—fearing that an organization under a Democratic Administration would be the death-knell to their hopes. We endeavored to convince the most skeptical, that the necessities under which our people were laboring at the present time, for an organization, were of the most pressing character; and we claimed that, independent of our wants, the number of our population, our exposed condition, in the insecurity of our lives and property, we had rights as American citizens, guarantied to us under the Constitution. that could not be ignored or denied.

Since then, we find the *Republican*, not content in opposing our organization, although grossly ignorant of our position, population and necessities, influenced by a sectional opposition to Arizona—affording as she does, within her own territory, the great natural road, almost perfect in nature's handiwork, that is yet, with the aid of the iron horse, to be the means of binding indissolubly together this glorious Union—continues its vituperative attacks on our citizens for exercising their rights in pressing their undeniable claims on the Government for a separate Territorial organization.

In the article before us, headed "New Territories," the Republicun says: "A half-dozen self-created territories—Arizona, Dacotah, Jefferson and others, whose names are hardly well-defined—propose to annoy the Congress of the United States, by asking for acknowledgment as a territorial government, and for the admission of Delegates to the House from such Territories." To those knowing the views of the *Republican* it is unnecessary to state that its opposition is confined, alone, to the organization and growth of Arizona—notwithstanding in opposing us, it lugs in the names of several other territories that desire to be represented. Its hatred for Arizona is so intense, that to gratify its pleasure in our failure, it would strangle the prospects of the other Territories it so secretly favors—fearing their success can only be accomplished in the final passage of the bill for the organization of Arizona.

We have nothing to say for or against the necessities that may exist on the part of those Territories, each for a separate organization—if, however, they have the proper population, and need protection, that cannot be secured in any other way; then we do claim that they have the right to expect that their wants should be listened to and guaranteed in the way most conducive to their interests.

Our intention at the present time is to reply to the article solely as relates to Arizona; and in doing so we would ask the *Republican*, when may we look for the time that the name of Arizona will be "well-defined?" Are we to wait 'til our prayers are answered, in the organization of the Territory? One would suppose that the name of Arizona was already sufficiently defined, that excites so sensitively the nerves of these *Republican* gentlemen whenever it is heard or seen, they can hardly let it pass without some notice, and have certainly, as far as their poor abilities would allow, aided a little in defining it. The citizens of the Territory have done something towards making known the names of Arizona; they have, year after year, petitioned Congress for protection and an organization; they have been ably represented, and the wants and necessities of our people have been truthfully placed before the country; the Overland Mail Company, in their semi-weekly trips from the Atlantic to the Pacific, have made Arizona so well known that its name is daily uttered by tens of thousands of people, whilst the press teems with matters of interest that are continually transpiring in our midst. We think none will deny but that the name of Arizona has been well-defined, and any assertion to the contrary as made by the *Republican*, is as ridiculous, as it is untrue.

We have yet to learn, in what way the citizens of this Territory, or any other part of the Union, annoy Congress, in presenting their claims, either for the organization of a territory or for any other purpose. We would ask, for what end was Congress instituted? Has it not control over the public domain of the country? and if so, who is to give us laws and protection, if Congress is not to be *annoyed* by our lawful petitions? We should like to know whence the *Republican* derived its authority, as to what measures may, or may not be submitted. We recognize no right on the part of these *Republican* gentlemen to dictate to us, as citizens of the Union, what we may petition for, and any such proffered advice we consider a gross insult to the intelligence and independence of the Congress of the Union.

The assertion by the *Republican* "that it is in the power of the next Congress to put a stop to this system of levying contributions upon the United States treasury," we most emphatically deny; but insist, so long as our Government continues to collect taxes on the necessaries of life, which as citizens we are obliged to import through the custom-houses that are to be found scattered along our frontier, we have a right to some of the benefits of that treasury. Suffering, as we do, direct taxation, we cannot be denied representation—and which is only to be secured in our seperate organization. We have claims on that Treasury, contributing as we do to its increase, and we have claims on it as citizens of the Union, entitled to the protection of our lives and property.

"That in the early days of the Republic, it would have been regarded, as the height of impudence, for Arizona to ask to be recognised as a Territorial Government," we deny. Congress in those days of purity and justice, did not allow the wishes of the people to go unanswered year after year. In the early days of the Republic territorial organizations were not as urgent as at a later period; the population was small, the extent of country large, and the people centered together for society and protection—the government not being able to aid them in exposed positions. Since that day, however, Territories have been formed, delegates admitted, not possessing the claims that Arizona does for an immediate organization. We have a larger population, a more valuable country, both mineral and agricultural, greater interests, less security for life and property, besides an extensive frontier, open to the depredations of foreigners—which makes our claims for an organization far more urgent and important than any territory that has been organized in the last decade of years.

Space will not permit us to reply to the article in full as we desire, at the present time. We shall continue it on another occasion, when we will show that the assertion, that our American population, scattered as it may be in some sections of our Territory, will be controlled by the Mexican influence, fallacious and without foundation. We will convince the *Republican*, if it is honest in its opposition, that it is in error, as to our real position and necessities, and that the citizens of Arizona know their own wants, and are determined to persevere until they do receive a recognition of their rights in the organization of the Territory. The low invective with which the article is besmeared, which we have been reviewing, against the public men of the Territory, and those engaged in advancing her interests, is unworthy of the source from which it emanates, and receives from us the contempt it deserves.

We hope, whenever our claims are canvassed, justice may be done to those engaged in our cause, prompted as they are with the desire to aid our people in the protection of their lives and property, and the advancement of the Territory.

Weekly Mail Route to Guaymas.

It is probable, from information we have received, that a contract for the opening of a weekly mail route from Tucson to Guaymas may be announced as a fixed fact. Some weeks since, an agent of the house of Wells, Fargo & Co., of San Francisco, visited Sonora on that business, and succeeded in securing from Governor Peschiera the privilege of running a weekly line from this town to Hermosillo for the space of ten years. From the latter city it will connect with a line already established and owned by Mexicans. They are to commence the service at an early day; and although we have not heard the exact time, we may look for the stages shortly. The opening of this line will be of great importance to our citizens. The travel into Sonora is increasing rapidly, and with a line of steamers or sailing vessels from California, passengers, and many kinds of merchandise, can reach us by the way of Guaymas. This will do for the present, until we secure the "right of way" to Guaymas, as a free port, for our goods, and protection to our citizens—when we may look for an improvement in business affairs, and a rapid increase of our population.

Death of the Hon. D. C. Broderick.

Ere this paper goes to press, the sad tidings of the death of the Hon. David C. Broderick, U. S. Senater from California, is winging its rapid flight, from one end of the Union to the other. In a duel with the Hon. David S. Terry, Chief Justice of the same state, he was mortally wounded at the first fire, near the boundary lines of San Francisco and San Mateo counties, on the morning of the 13th inst. He lingered, with slight hopes of his recovery, until the 16th, when he expired. His death caused a deep sensation in the state he had the honor to represent, in the councils of his country. Mr. Broderick, from humble origin, by his untiring energies and determination, secured the highest position in the gift of his adopted state, and "seriously impressed the age in which he lived."

Sonora Exploring and Mining Company.—One of the great obstacles to the successful operations of mining companies in this country has been the difficulty of securing coin, in exchange for their silver bars, and the almost impossibility of negotiating drafts on the east and west. We are happy to learn that arrangements have been made by the Sonora Exploring and Mining company—one of the largest and most successful of our mining companies—by which they will always have on hand a sufficient amount of coin for all business purposes. Capt. Alden, who arrived here a few weeks since, to fill the place of Treasurer, in the absence of R. W. H. Jarvis, Esq., brought with him a large amount of gold, and the company hereafter will continually be in receipt of sufficient amounts to satisfy demands

Department of New Mexico.

In our Washington items, it will be seen that on account of the illness of General Garland, who has been traveling some months for his health, he has been releaved, and Col. Fauntleroy, of the first Drāgoons, has been assigned to the command of the department of New Mexico. Col. Fauntleroy will bring into the discharge of his new duties, a large experience having seen much of frontier service; as an officer he stands high for distinguished gallantry and ability, and we shall look for a great change in the management of the military affairs of this department. We hope he will give his early attention to the want of protection the citizens of this section are suffering under, by relieving them as early as practicable in the increase of new posts and forces now here.

Washington News.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Some time ago Capt. Stone made a full statement to our Government of the circumstances attending the expulsion of himself and other Americans from Sonora. This act of Gov. Peschiera being clearly violative of the provisions of our treaty with Mexico, proper measures have been taken for the protection of United States citizens in that quarter, and instructions are on the way for that purpose.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, under date of Washington September 7, says:

I hear that the Post Office Department intends to prevent the transmission of any mail matter unless franked by a person entitled to the privilege in his own handwriting.

I am pleased to announce that Col. Fauntleroy, of the First Dragoons, has been assigned to the command of the Department of New Mexico, to relieve General Garland, who is in delicate health, and has been travelling for several months without receiving much benefit. Col. F. has lately been on duty in California and has seen much frontier service. For several years he was stationed at Austin, Texas, and is considered one of the most gallant officers in the service, as he is one of the highest toned of Virginia gentlemen.

James H. Tivis.

A few weeks since, we noticed the arrest of James H. Tivis, one of the employees of the Overland Mail Company, who had charge of the San Pedro station. We are pleased to learn, that on a settlement of his accounts, with the Superintendant at Mesilla, the charges against him were dismissed, having settled them in a manner honorable to himself and satisfactory to the company. Mr. Tivis is now engaged in ranching, having taken up a fine ranch, near the above station.

Military Items.—We learn that Col. Johnson has visited and inspected Fort Fillmore, and is now at Fort Staunton. He will leave in a few days for Fort Buchanan. Major Gordon's company of Infantry has been ordered to Santa Fe, to relieve Major Sprague, who, with his company, will take post at Fort Fillmore. It is the intention of Major S. to commence working the old Stephenson mine, in connexion with the company of which he is a member.

For the Arizonian.

Barclay's Fort, Sept. 1st 1859.

Mr. Editor:—In the Santa Fe Gazette, of August 20th just come to hand, I see an article under the head of "the military," from which it appears, that the *fact*, that the Navajoes were not punished in the last campaign, has at last worked its way through the Editor's wool, and I think, if Mr. Facundo Pino's shears were employed on the heads of the occupants of the sanctum of the Gazette Office, it would have a salutary effect on *them*, and be extremely beneficial to those few, who read that valuable journal. The editor has mistaken Mr. Pino's object in "toteing" the shears, he does not desire the *whole* fleece, but merely to clip off the locks, which the worthy editor is endeavoring to "pull over their eyes.' The fact is, the people are beginning to catch a glimpse of the real state of things, as they exist, and they will hardly rest now, until the whole "animal" is exposed, in all its deformity. They are begining to find that, Messrs. Mink, Clever, Connelly, & co. are a party of their own, and that the people have no chance with them. The editor is constantly reminding us that the existence of this party in the Territory, is a *fixed* fact. Yes, Mr. editor that is fixed fact. No. 1.

and as I was going to Los Vegos the other day, I heard a great outcry and cracking of whips on the road before me, and when I reached the spot, I found a wagon with the fore wheels mired down, hopelessly stalled—advance was impossible. That, was fixed fact, No. 2 I drew the rein, and watched their operations with interest. Finding that to go forward, was impossible, a "new hand" "put his shoulder to the wheel,"—unhitched the team from the front end, and hitched it on behind, and pulled the other way, and she came kiteing out of that "foul snap," and didn't half try—then they greased, took a new coarse, and made port in safety

If the editor finds anything "suggestive," in the course pursued by the wagoners, he is welcome to try it. The editor in the article referred to, wishes to make it appear that Mr OTERO has injured his chances for re-election, by denouncing the conduct of the Navajoe campaign, while on the contrary, it is patent to all, it will aid him, to a great degree. That the whole course pursued by our military commanders, in this Territory, (past and present) is shameful and disgraceful to *them*, and ruinous to *us*. No one except the Gazette and its supporters has had the hardihood to deny. No, sir, the people are now beginning to be aware how much they owe "the clique," of which the Gazette is the organ. A paper which has been employed solely in praising the military, and pulling the wool over the eyes of the people, while these disinterested individuals filled their pockets at the expense of their dupes.

It is curious to find, that Mr. Connelly, Mr. Clever, United State Marshall, Gen. Pelham, Surveyor General, and Col. Collins, Superintendant of Indian affairs, are the managers of this valuable sheet, the "month piece of the people," and whose motto is "independent in all things, neutral in nothing."

And we cannot but be struck with the modesty they display, in striking up such soul stirring blasts, in each other's praise, through the columns of this "GEM.," of a paper. This explains why every subject of interest to the people is "tabooed." If anything is lisped against the management of Indian Affairs, it touches the Superintendant. If of Public Lands, the Surveyor General. If of Indian depredations, it touches the Military; and so on to the end of the chapter. Its duties were to sing the praises of its proprietors; gloss over the faults of the Military Department; announce the arrivals and departures of military officers at the Capital, and the prospect for crops and the state of the weather. These subjects rendered the Gazette a *very* entertaining paper, both to the general reader and to those who desired to see our territory florish. Therefore, I for one, am willing to see the Gazette and its supporters share the same fate, and let that be what they merit As to Col. Bonneville, he can be disposed of afterwards, and the sooner the better. His meddling in the election is cause sufficient for his immediate removal—what right has he to interfere in the elections for the territory; is that the duty for which he was sent out here and supported. I think not; and the sooner he is aware of this fact, the better it will be for the interests of our people. But go this election, as it may, the leven is at work that will leaven the whole lump, sooner or later. Let us rid ourselves of this clique first, and then send a petition to the Secretary of War, requesting that Col. Bonneville may be removed, and put to raising chickens, or something of that sort, for which his brilliant talents may qualify him, and if there is no energetic officer to fill his place, let those we have here, have full power to *act* for our protection, and we shall be content.

Information wanted? Every officer we have in this territory, complains that his hands are tied. Now we want to know who *tied* them And we ask this information of any one, who is able to furnish it, and in return, I will inform *them* that the murderer of Maj. Brook's negro boy, (the chief of "Calletano") never fled to the Utah country, as reported. But that he frequently comes into the settlements to trade as usual. About a month since, some "*friendly*" Mascalens, from Fort Staunton, stole some stock from Don Juan Chavis, in the Rio Abajo, he pursued them with a small party, and recaptured the stock, but was slightly wounded, and becoming exhausted on his return, and thinking himself out of danger, he lay down under a bush and fell asleep, when an Indian who had followed them, unperceived, crept up, and shot him while he slept. He left 12 children to mourn his untimely fate

I have also been informed, that a Mexican was killed by the Comanches, some where near Red River, he had fallen a little behind his party who were driving some cattle, when he was "picked up" (killed) as the Gazette terms it. I have seen no mention of these cases in that paper, and presume they are considered too "personal" for insertion.

Therefore I am obliged to start an opposition Gazette.

Temporary transient Editor,

S. B. WATROUS.

THE RACES.—We have received some account of the races that took place at Fort Buchanan on the 24th inst, but for want of space, are unable to notice them further this week than in the insertion of the following paragraph

☞ NOTICE! ☜

The decision having been given in favor of Dr. Irwin's horse "Rascal," on the 24th inst, the owner of the defeated horse proposes to run the same race over, from any sum from five hundred to two thousand dollars

Capron & Stevens,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MERCHANTS!

Tucson, Arizona Territory.

HAVING RECIEVED A LARGE ADDITION to their Stock in the way of an assortment of

MERCHANDISE AND GROCERIES,

Call the especial attention of buyers in Tucson and vicinity. CAPRON & STEVENS,
s29-3m Tucson, Arizona Territory.

JAMES RICE,

Attorney-at-Law

—AND—

NOTARY PUBLIC,

No. 162 Montgomery street (Herald office) Montgomery Block.

SAN FRANCISCO.

NOTICE!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OPENED A

Hotel at the Conoa Ranch,

Calls the attention of the Travelling public to his new House

"THE CROSS ROAD TAVERN!"

Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Travelers, who will find a good table and the best of Liquors, the market affords.

Having made arrangements to supply

LUMBER in any Quantity!

Either at my Ranch, or delivered. I will sell Lumber at my place at

$100 PER THOUSAND!

or $125 per thousand delivered at Tucson, and other points accordingly.

RICHARD M. DOSS,
s8-3m Conoa Ranch.

Colorado Navigation Company!

GEORGE A. JOHNSON & CO., Proprietors.

THE COLORADO NAVIGATION COMPANY have the following staunch steamers,

COCOPA, COLORADO,

JESSUP, EXPLORER,

On the River Colorado, are prepared to receive Freight at the mouth of the river, and transport it at reduced rates to any point on either bank of the Colorado, as high as Fort Mojave (Beale's Crossing). Freight for Tucson and other points in Arizona, south of the Gila, delivered at Arizona City, and stored until forwarded.

B. M. HARTSHORNE,
Agent in San Francisco.
J. B. DOW,
s15-1y Agent Arizona City.

L. W. HASTINGS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—AND—

Notary Public.

WILL, PROMPTLY AND FAITHFULLY, attend to all professional business entrusted to his care in the southern counties of California and throughout the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the State of Sonora, Mexico.

Office and residence on First, between Main and Yuma streets, Arizona City, Arizona Territory.

OLD COLORADO FERRY!

ESTABLISHED IN 1850—ONE MILE BELOW Fort Yuma—The only safe and reliable Ferry on the Colorado. Ferrryiage at the lowest rates, and at all hours. A constant supply of Groceries, Provisions, and Mining Implements on hand, and for sale at low rates. L. J. F. YAEGER.

N. B.—MR. YAGER having had several Wagons built expressly for the business, is prepared to Freight Goods from the Colorado to any point in Arizona with despatch, and on favorable terms.
s15-1y.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

I CHALLENGE THE WORLD!

R. H. VANCE,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets

HAS COMPLETED HIS ARRANGEMENTS, and has now the largest and best arranged Gallery in the United States, consisting of over twenty different rooms and four distinct lights, which enables him to suit the light to the various styles of features, by which perfect likenesses of all may be obtained With his new style of Cameras, just received by express, he is now executing pictures, from miniature to full Life Size, superior to those taken in any part of the world. Those that think differently, produce their pictures. I challenge comparison in either Photographs, Daguerreotypes or Ambrotypes.

Please call and examine specimens. Gallery free to all Rooms open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished. Having over $20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates, Cases and Chemicals on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices. s29

G. F. HOOPER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, Provisions, Liquors, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, &c., FORT YUMA, Colorado River.

R. E. RAIMOND, Agent, San Francisco.

JORGE F. HOOPER,
Comerciatne y Negociante en General.
En Provisiones, Licores y Jeneros do todas clases.
Fort Yuma, Rio Colorado.
R. E. RAIMOND, Agente, San Francisco.
Aug. 18 1yp.

SAN ANTONIO AND SAN DIEGO MAIL LINE.

THE San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line have in store and en route from the coast a full assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES,
LIQUORS, HARDWARE,
WOODEN-WARE,

To which they call the attention of the trade. To jobbing customers, *for cash*, or approved paper, at sixty days, we will sell at a small advance upon cost and freight.

EDWARD HALL,
aug 4-3m Agent S] A. & S. D. Mail Line.

R. E. RAIMOND,

General Commission Merchant,

No. 108 Front street, San Francisco, California.

MR. RAYMOND having established a regular line of Packets from San Francisco to the mouth of the Colorado, call the attention of the Merchants of Arizona to the fact that he will purchase goods and forward them via the Colorado, on reasonable terms and with the utmost dispatch.

G. F. HOOPER, Agent,
s22 Arizona City.

J. J. LECOUNT,

Importer and Dealer in Books & Stationery,

Montgomery st., San Francisco, California.

ALL ORDERS from the State and territories promptly filled. Packages ordered from Arizona will be forwarded by the Overland Mail with promptness. s22-tf

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that packages, boxes, or parcels, brought by the Overland Mail, if left in the office over one day, will be at the risk of the owners, as the Company make no charge for storage, they will not be responsible for any loss that may occur. WM. S. OURY, Agent O. M. Co.
Tucson, May 18, 1859. 2m

E. JUSTH'S ASSAY OFFICE,

Montgomery street, San Francisco, California

SPECIMEN of Ores assayed, and returned in the shortest possible time.

REFERENCE—HON. SYLVESTER MOWRY.

SAMUEL W. COZZENS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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Will practice in the Supreme and District Courts of the Territory of New Mexico and Texas. Particular attention given to criminal business, and to the establishing of old Spanish grants.
aug 11 3m

HAYWARD & McGRORTY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE,

FORT FILLMORE, NEW MEXICO.
july 7 tf

PISTOLS AND CARBINES.

A SUPPLY OF COLT'S NAVY PISTOL, (new pattern,) Also, Pocket "Six Shooters," together with a number of his six-barrel Carbines and five-barrel Rifles; FOR SALE at the Store of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, Tubac.

FREDERICK HULLSEMAN,
Store Keeper

ALSOP & CO.,

SELL EXCHANGE ON

Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.,

OF NEW YORK,

In sums to suit, made payable as follows:

New York, by	Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co
Boston,	J. E. Thayer & Bro
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Also, as Agents of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York—
Issue Mercantile Credits, for use in India, China, Brazils, etc.
Traveling Credits, or Circulars, available in all the principle cities of the world, can be arranged on application to us.

TREASURE:

Parties wishing to make special shipments of Treasure, can do so through us on favorable terms, covered by Policies of Insurance, issued by the following Companies:

London Assurance Company	London
Marine Insurance Company	London
Royal Exchange Insurance Company	London

Boxes and Packages of Treasure will be received by us, deliverable at the Banking House of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & C., in New York, who will, in case of loss, adjust same on best possible terms.

ADVANCES

Will be made on Merchandise stored in our Warehouse. ALSOP & CO.,
s22 California street.

DONAHUE'S

UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY!

Corner First and Mission streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE

MANUFACTURE Steam Engines, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, etc., etc.,

At Reduced Prices!

Have on hand the following Steam Engines;

One 24-inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke, poppet valve
Two 20-inch cylinder, 7 feet stroke, cam motion;
One 14-inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke;
Two 12-inch cylinder, 3 feet stroke;
One 8-inch cylinder, 30 inch stroke;
One 8-inch cylinder, 16 inch stroke;

Have also the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.

PETER DONAHUE,
s22-tf Proprietor.

HIBERNIA SAVINGS

—AND—

LOAN SOCIETY.

Office—N. E. Corner of Montgomery and Jackson Streets.

(Late Banking House of Lucas, Turner & Co.)

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Deposits received from two and one-half dollars upwards. Certificates of stock issued for every one hundred dollars up to two thousand dollars.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 12 M.; and from 1 30 to 5 P. M. s20

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., FORWARDING AND Commission Merchants, San Francisco, California, and New York City.

THE ARIZONIAN.

OCTOBER TO MAY.

The day that brightens half the earth,
Is night to half. Ah, sweet!
One's mourning is another's mirth—
You wear your bright years like a crown—
While mine, dead garlands, tangle down
In chains about my feet.

The breeze which wakens the folded flower
Sweeps dead leaves from the tree;—
So partial Time, as hour by hour
He tells the rapid years,—eheu!
Brings bloom and beauty still to you,
But leaves his blight with me.

The rain which calls the violet up
Out of the moistened mould,
Shatters the wind-flowers fragile cup:—
For even Nature has her pets,
And, favoring the new, forgets
To love and spare the old.

The shower which makes the bud a rose,
Beats off the lilac-bloom.
I am a lilac—so life goes—
A lilac that has outlived May;—
You are a blush-rose. Welladay!
I pass and give you room!

[Atlantic Monthly for September.

THE LORD JEHOVAH NOT KNOWN.—Grant Thorburn relates the following anecdote of Rev. Dr. Webster, a celebrated preacher of the Church of Scotland. It occurred about the year 1774:

Business brought him to London, and one day, when passing the House of Lords, his curiosity induced him to make an effort to step in and see them. None were admitted without an order, except noblemen's servants. Webster, being ignorant of the rule, requested admittance.

"What Lord do you belong to?" said the doorkeeper.

"To the Lord Jehovah,' replied Webster.

"The Lord Jehovah," replied the doorkeeper, "I have been here seven years, but I have not heard of such a Lord. Jack," said he to his fellow-keeper on the front steps, "here's a chap who says he belongs to the Lord Jehovah; do you know such a Lord?"

"Never heard of him," said Jack.

"But," said Webster, (willing to keep up the illusion,) "there is such a Lord."

"Pass 'em in," said Jack; "I s'pose its some poor Scotch Lord."

This occurred at a period when not one in twenty of all the manufacturing and rural districts in England could read the Bible or write his own name. Sabbath schools were introduced in 1783. Now the people are intelligent and happy, and can not only read and write, but know who the "Lord Jehovah" is.

It's an immense luxury to feed a girl one's in love with. It seems like keeping house. Michelet, in his new book on Love, says:

A very profound communion is this of the table, especially where there are but two in the family. Man nourishes woman, and daily brings the food to his lone love. She prepares and cooks it. Part of herself goes with it, and with each morsel is mingled the perfume of her beloved hand. As face to face they sit, who shall say that their natures are not more blended by this calm and gentle communion? Of this law of the stomach, which we consider low and base, nature has made one of the gentlest bonds, a high poesy of the heart, wherein union becomes unity."

FIRST TOWNS IN AMERICA.—The National Intelligencer relates the following curious fact, which will be news to many of our readers:

It will seem curious to those who are not aware of the fact, that the first two towns built by the Europeans upon the American continent, were St. Augustine, in east Florida, and Santa Fe, the capitol of New Mexico. The river Gila was explored before the Mississippi was known, and gold was sought in California long ere the first white men had endeavored to find a home on the shores of New England. There are, doubtless, trees standing within the fallen buildings of ancient Panama, that had commenced to grow when the cities of Boston and New York were covered with primitive wilderness."

THE ROWDY.—The rowdy is a terrible nuisance. Hear how the poor Dutch Landlord described his sufferings at the hands of one of these amiable beings:

Ter rowdy comed in and axed me to sell him some peer. I tells him he had more as would do him goot. He calls me von ole Tuch liar, and pegun to proke two tumplers. My vife she call for de vatch 'ouse. 'Fore de vatch 'ouse got dare, de rowdy he kick Hans Scruggle behint his pack, kissed my taughter Betsy before her face, proke all ter tumplers 'cept ter olt stone pitcher, and spilt my vife and todder peer parrels into ter cellar.

UNITED STATES BOUNDARY HOTEL.

LOCATED ON THE SONOITA-VALLEY ROAD three miles from Fort Buchanan.

The above hotel has been opened by the subscriber, and he is now prepared to accommodate travelers in the best style the country affords. He will also keep on hand a fine assortment of wines, liquors, cigars, sardines, etc., etc. He will also insure all horses committed to his care. Persons visiting the Fort willfind good accommodations for the night at my establishment.

JAMES GRAYDON.

OVERLAND MAIL NOTICE—*Change of Hour.* On and after 3d December, the Overland Mail Stage will leave San Francisco for St. Louis and Memphis at 12 o'clock M. on Monday and Friday of each week. Overland Express for Visalia, Fort Tejon and Los Angeles, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock M.

Overland Mail Company [(via Los Angeles.)—Tariff of Prices. From San Francisco, or from any point on the route between San Francisco and Fort Yuma, to terminus of Pacific Railroad, or Ft. Smith, Ark., $100; From San Francisco to Visalia, $20; From San Francisco to Fort Tejon, $30; From San Francisco to Los Angeles, $40; From San Francisco to Fort Yuma, $70; From Los Angeles to Fort Yuma, $40. Way fare 10 cents per mile; no charge less than one dollar.

LOUIS McLANE,
Agent O. M. Co., San Francisco.

CHILDRESS & RICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.—Manufacturers of Saddles and Horse Equipments of every description, of the latest patterns and best quality. Orders to any part of the country promptly attended to.

Overland to the Pacific!

THE SAN ANTONIO AND SAN DIEGO MAIL Line, which has been in successful operation since July, 1857, are ticketing **Passengers** through to San Diego, and also to all intermediate stations.

Passengers and Express matter forwarded in new coaches drawn by six mules over the entire length of our Line, excepting the Colorado Desert of 100 miles, which we cross on mule back. Passengers GUARANTEED in their tickets to ride in Coaches, excepting the 100 miles, as above stated.

Passengers ticketed to and from San Antonio, Texas, and

Fort Clark, Fort Fillmore,
Fort Hudson, La Mesilla,
Fort Lancaster, Tucson, Arizona,
Fort Davis, Fort Yuma,
El Paso, and San Diego.

The Coaches of our line leave semi-monthly from each end, on the 9th and 24th of each month, at six o'clock, A. M.

An armed escort travels through the Indian country with each mail train, for the protection of the mails and passengers.

Passengers are provided with provisions during the trip, except where the coach stops at Public Houses along the Line, at which each passenger will pay for his own meal.

Each passenger is allowed thirty pounds of personal baggage, exclusive of blankets and arms.

Passengers coming to San Antonio can take the Line of Mail Steamers from New Orleans twice a week to Indianola; from the latter place there is a daily line of four-horse mail coaches direct to this place.

On the Pacific side, the California Steam Navigation Company are running a first-class steamer semi-monthly to and from San Francisco and San Diego.

Fare on this Line as follows, including rations:

San Antonio to San Diego, . .	$200
" " Tucson, ...	150
" " El Paso, ...	100

Intermediate stations 15 cents per mile.

Extra baggage, *when carried*, 40 cents per pound to El Paso, and $1 per pound to San Diego.

Passengers can obtain all necessary outfits in San Antonio.

For further information, and for the purchase of tickets, apply at the office of the Company in this city, or address I. C. WOODS, Superintendent of the line, care of American Coal Co., 50 Exchange Place, New York. G. H. GIDDINGS,
R. E. DOYLE, *Proprietors.*

San Antonio, July 1, 1858.

Harris & Marchand,
ASSAYERS.

No. 105 Sacramento street, SAN FRANCISCO.
No. 73 J street, SACRAMENTO.
No. 27 E street, MARYSVILLE.

H. & M. have established, in addition to their well-known offices in the interior, a Branch Office at **No. 105** *Sacramento Street*, **San Francisco**, where they will carry on the business of Assaying in a manner to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

GOLD, SILVER AND ORES of every description, promptly and faithfully assayed and returns made within *six hours.*

Having been established for a period of upwards of three years, during which they have transacted all the business entrusted to them in a manner to please their depositors, they feel at liberty to refer to the correctness and liberality which have characterized all their dealings as some guarantee for what they will do in the future.

They would especially dwell upon the fact that THEY DO THEIR OWN WORK, and manufacture all utensils used by them, for which they received a premium at the late State Fair. In every department none but the best of talent is employed.

As vouchers for the correctness of their Assays, they refer with permission to the following Bankers, who, for nearly three years, have shipped bars assayed by them, to the Eastern States and Europe;

REFERENCES:

B. Davidson, Esq. Messrs. J. Parrott & Co.
Messrs. Tallant & Wilde. " Sather & Church.

Worcester's New Dictionary!

WORCESTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY

Is rapidly approaching completion. Literary men who have examined the proof sheets unite in declaring that it will be the best Dictionary of the English language.

The following testimony from William Cullen Bryant, Washington Irving, Jos. G. Cogswell, and the North American Review, will be read with interest:—

"I have looked over with great sasisfaction part of the sheets of Dr. Worcester's Quarto Dictionary the work being yet unpublished. Dr. Worcester has performed with rare industry and admirable judgment the proper task of the Lexicographer, that of ascertaining and recording usages of our language. The new and authentic etymologies, the conciseness and completeness of the deffinition, the nicety with which the different shades of meaning in synonyms are distinguished, and the conscientious accuracy of the work in all its departments, give it, in my judgment the highest claims to the public favor. W. C. BRYANT.

New York, May 13."

"I concur with the opinion of Mr. Bryant.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

Sunnyside, May 14th, 1859."

"Mr. Worcester's Dictionaries have been in constant use with me for many years; from knowledge thus derived of his fidelity and ability as a Lexicographer, and from my personal knowledge of his attainments and long devotedness to the study of the English language, I have the most satisfactory reasons for believing that his large Dictionary, now in the course of publication, will be in every respect superior to any one existing of the English language.

JOSEPH G. COGSWELL."

May 2, 1859.

We copy the following notice of Worcester's Dictionary from the North American Review and there is no better authority:

"We have examined a sufficient portion of it to feel sure that it will meet the public expectation. The etymological department gives not only the author's mature opinion in each case, but on controverted points the alternative opinions. The definitions are full, precise, and discriminating as the capacity of our language will suffer them to be, and, wherever practicable, are copiously and pertinently illustrated by quotations from standard authors. The number of technical words defined is so large and various, that the work will serve all the ordinary purposes of a dictionary for each separate science and art—experts having been, as we are informed, largely employed in this part of the enterprise. Wood cuts are introduced wherever the verbal definition would be inadequate. The various valuable matter contained in the Introduction and Appendix, will supply the place of several separate manuals. In fine, the work must take its unchallenged placed as far in advance of any previous attempt in this direction, and as necessarily the standard dictionary of the English language, until its accessions and changes at some very distant day shall demand that the same labor be renewed."

Upwards of three thousand subscribers have already been obtained for the library edition, which will be printed on fine paper with wide margin, and elegantly bound, as may be seen by a specimen copy at our bookstore. The price is $7 50 per copy. This edition will be sold only to subscribers, and those desirous of obtaining it should send in their names early, as only a limited number will be printed. The regular edition will be for sale by booksellers generally throughout the United States.

HICKLING SWAN & BREWER,

No. 131 *Washington Street, Boston.*

ANDREW J. NICKERSON & COLE,

Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights;

WARD'S RANCHE, SONOITA VALLEY.

THE above firm are prepared to do all work in the line of their business, in a neat and durable style. Wagons made and repaired; all sorts of blacksmithing done, including horse and mule shoeing, with the utmost despatch and at reasonable prices.

mar 31 p1

PROSPECTUS!

OF THE NATIONAL

Democratic Quarterly Review!

Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

ON THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMber next, a day consecrated in the hearts of all Democrats, as commemorative of that on which the Constitution of the United States was adopted, it is proposed to Commence at Washington the publication of a Political and Literary Magazine, to be styled THE

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW!

This work is designed as an exponent of the school of statesmen founded by THOMAS JEFFERSON, and carried out by his Democratic successors in the Presidential office.

The policy of the present and all future Democratic Administrations of the National Government will be fully explained in the pages of the 'Review,' and its purposes, in all that concerns the vital interests of the Democratic party, foreshadowed with a view to perpetuate our political institutions and promote the true interests of the whole Union.

No mere eulogium, nor denunciation of men, will be permitted in the pages of this Magazine. It will be an earnest advocate and defender of principles believed to be sound.

The "Quarterly" is intended to supply a vacuum in the present field of political literature, which long since should have been occupied by some such publication.

It is believed that the necessity for such a "Review" as is now proposed will secure for it a circulation commensurate with its importance and usefulness.

The political and literary articles will be contributed by the most eminent writers in the country; and no exertions or expense will be spared to make the work acceptable and desirable to every Democrat in the United States.

The sole object of this periodical being to disseminate sound political truths, with a view to promote future Democratic triumphs, your earnest co-operation is requested to aid in obtaining it patronage.

A finely executed likeness, engraved upon steel, of his Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, will embellish the title page of the first number of the "Review."

Address all letters relating to business or subscriptions to

Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Editor.
Washington City, D. C.

PABLO TOURNIER DUPLA,

MAGDALENA, SONORA.

Receiving, Forwarding, Commission Merchant, Wholesale Groceries, Dry Goods, all kinds of Mexican Goods, etc., etc.

General Agency for the purchase of lands in the State of Sonora. References: Antonio Perez, Fort Buchanan, Camou Hermanos, Hermosillo.

mar 17 3m

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EL PASO, TEXAS;

Every attention paid to the comfort of travelers, and charges moderate.

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CLOTHING MERCHANTS,

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